

DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTS OF A DRAFT FIVE-YEAR STRATEGY FOR THE ARMS TRADE TREATY: SUMMARY REPORT OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND KEY ELEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the mandate adopted by the Eleventh Conference of States Parties (CSP11), the ATT Secretariat undertook a broad consultative process to support the development of elements of a draft five-year strategic framework for the Treaty. The process sought to ensure that any future strategy would be informed by States Parties and stakeholders, grounded in operational realities, and responsive to the evolving international environment in which the Treaty functions.

To this end, the Secretariat issued a Call for Proposals inviting contributions from States Parties, Signatory States, Observer States, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations, research institutions and industry.¹ The written consultation process was complemented by online consultations, which enabled further clarification of positions, additional regional participation and more direct engagement with capital-based experts.

This report consolidates the principal findings of that process. **Rather than reproducing individual submissions, it identifies recurring themes, areas of convergence, notable divergences and practical considerations that may assist States Parties in shaping a future ATT Strategic Framework.**

Across submissions, there was broad support for a framework that would:

- strengthen implementation outcomes;
- improve coherence across ATT bodies and workstreams;
- remain realistic in light of financial and institutional constraints;
- avoid duplication of existing mechanisms;
- preserve the state-led and consensus-based character of the Treaty; and
- demonstrate the continuing relevance of the ATT in a changing geopolitical environment.

Many participants emphasized that the Treaty has entered a new phase of institutional maturity. In that context, the central challenge is no longer the creation of structures, but ensuring that existing mechanisms deliver measurable value.

¹ For further information on the structure and methodology of the Call for Proposals, see: <https://thearmstradetreaty.org/development-of-an-att-strategy>

ANALYSIS OF SUBMISSIONS

A total of thirty-seven (37) written submissions were received. These included nineteen from States Parties, fourteen from civil society organizations, two from regional organizations, one from the private sector and one from an international organization. In addition, further inputs were provided during the two online consultations held on 23 March 2026, **including by five States Parties.**

In regional terms, the largest number of State Party contributions, across both written submissions and inputs provided during the online consultations, originated from the Western European and Others Group. Compared to the initial distribution, written submissions from the Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC and the African Group were ultimately received in broadly similar numbers. Contributions during the online consultations further broadened regional participation and enriched the perspectives reflected in this report. Notwithstanding these developments, ensuring broader and more equitable participation across all regions was emphasized during the consultations as an important consideration for the development of the Strategy.

Engagement across thematic areas was uneven, but several clear priorities emerged. The largest number of submissions addressed Implementation (30 submissions) and the Application of Articles 6 and 7 (25 submissions), **underscoring the centrality of operational implementation to the Treaty's effectiveness.** Significant engagement was also observed on Universalization (16 submissions) and Transparency (19 submissions), while International Cooperation and International Assistance also received sustained attention.

Gender considerations featured prominently across submissions and consultations, with broad convergence that gender should be treated as a cross-cutting priority integrated across all areas of the Strategy, including implementation, risk assessment, transparency and assistance, in line with Article 7(4) and relevant policy frameworks.

By contrast, proposals relating to infrastructure and resources were less developed in written submissions, despite broad recognition of their importance. Discussions during the online consultations underscored the need to align strategic objectives with available financial and institutional resources.

Overall, stakeholders converged on the need for a Strategy that is realistically ambitious, focused on implementation outcomes and measurable impact, and designed to strengthen the operational credibility of the Treaty. Emphasis was placed on building on existing mechanisms, avoiding institutional duplication and reinforcing collective accountability among States Parties.

The Conference of States Parties, the Secretariat, the Management Committee, the Working Groups, the Diversion Information Exchange Forum and the Voluntary Trust Fund were consistently identified as the principal mechanisms through which the Strategy should be implemented.

These priorities were reaffirmed during the online consultations. Participants cautioned against an overly broad approach and emphasized the importance of prioritization, focusing on a limited number of strategic priorities that address long-standing challenges while capturing emerging

issues. Emphasis was placed on depth rather than volume, ensuring that the Strategy delivers tangible and measurable results within available resources. **Some participants suggested a “filtering exercise” to distinguish between issues requiring inclusion in the Strategy and those already adequately addressed through existing ATT processes.**

ENVISIONED STRUCTURE AND MONITORING OF A FUTURE ATT STRATEGY

Submissions and consultations showed broad convergence around the concept of a **concise, direction-setting Strategy** designed to strengthen coherence across ATT structures and activities, while remaining adaptable to evolving implementation realities. Several respondents characterized the Strategy as a **“living” framework** capable of guiding priorities over time without creating rigid institutional obligations.

Stakeholders broadly supported a structure **combining a strategic narrative that articulates a shared vision and priorities with an operational layer translating these into sequenced objectives, actions and performance measures.** Many proposed a top-level narrative supported by thematic pillars, drawing where relevant on approaches developed under other conventional arms instruments, such as action plans under the Convention on Cluster Munitions and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. At the same time, consultations underscored that the ATT’s distinct scope and institutional set-up require a tailored approach rather than replication of existing models.

Discussions highlighted challenges in defining and applying quantifiable indicators in the ATT context, given the nature of the Treaty’s obligations. Some stakeholders favored a policy-oriented core text complemented by annexes aligned with existing functional areas, while others supported a mixed approach combining specific indicators (for example, for reporting) with qualitative assessments (for example, for Articles 6 and 7). Some inputs also proposed more structured and sequenced approaches to implementation and review (such as thematic or cyclical focus areas across CSP cycles) drawing on practices under other multilateral instruments. These approaches were seen as a means to progressively advance priority areas, including implementation, Articles 6 and 7, transparency, evaluation and universalization.

More broadly, stakeholders emphasized the importance of a clear and accessible strategic narrative to communicate the purpose and added value of the Treaty and to support outreach beyond the ATT community. Such a narrative was viewed as essential for engaging a wider range of stakeholders, including ministries, parliamentarians, civil society, signatory States and potential future States Parties, particularly through partnerships with regional organizations.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW MODALITIES

Stakeholders broadly agreed on the need for a cooperative, non-punitive monitoring approach focused on learning, transparency and accountability, without creating additional reporting burdens or ranking national performance. Proposals emphasized establishing baseline assessments drawing on existing ATT processes, regular stock-taking aligned with CSP cycles, and results-based review mechanisms to support continuous improvement.

While views diverged on the specificity of indicators and review arrangements, there was consensus that monitoring should remain State-led, proportionate to institutional and resource realities, and inclusive of stakeholder engagement, particularly civil society.

PROPOSALS BY THEMATIC AREA

Implementation

Implementation emerged as the most consistently prioritized thematic area for the next five-year cycle, a trend reaffirmed during the online consultations. While important progress has been achieved since the Treaty's entry into force, stakeholders repeatedly observed persistent unevenness in implementation maturity across States Parties. These disparities reflect differences in legal traditions, institutional arrangements, administrative capacity, resource availability and operational experience, as well as varying exposure to diversion risks and regional security dynamics.

A first set of proposals focused on **strengthening national control systems** as the backbone of effective implementation. Submissions emphasized the importance of comprehensive and up-to-date legal and regulatory frameworks covering the full scope of items and activities under the Treaty, supported by clear institutional mandates and effective inter-agency coordination. Particular attention was given to the role of national control authorities or equivalent coordination mechanisms in ensuring coherence across licensing, customs, defence, foreign affairs and law-enforcement functions. Respondents noted that unclear mandates or fragmented institutional arrangements can undermine both efficiency and accountability in transfer decision-making.

Practical implementation support featured prominently across inputs. Model legislation, guidance materials, training curricula, peer-learning formats and targeted technical assistance were widely viewed as critical enablers of implementation, particularly when designed to respond to identified national gaps and delivered through sustained engagement rather than stand-alone activities. Several submissions emphasized the value of regional and sub-regional training programmes and institutionalized platforms to build and retain technical expertise in areas such as item classification, risk assessment, enforcement, end-use and end-user verification, and record-keeping.

A second cluster of proposals addressed **areas of implementation that remain comparatively underdeveloped or unevenly regulated.** These included import, brokering, transit and trans-shipment controls, as well as record-keeping obligations under Articles 8 to 12. Respondents encouraged greater strategic attention to these areas, including through the development of practice-oriented guidance, voluntary exchanges on interpretation and implementation, and systematic review of national control lists. Strengthening digital and interoperable record-keeping systems was highlighted as a cross-cutting enabler that can support licensing, enforcement, reporting and diversion response, while also improving institutional memory and reducing administrative burdens over time.

Diversion prevention was consistently identified as a central implementation challenge. Proposals emphasized the importance of strengthening weapons and ammunition management

across the full lifecycle, including stockpile management, marking, inventory control and physical security. Many respondents highlighted end-use and end-user verification, post-delivery verification and timely information-sharing as key tools for identifying and mitigating diversion risks, including through practitioner-level exchanges and mechanisms such as the Diversion Information Exchange Forum. Cross-cutting risks (including civilian harm, corruption and transnational organized crime) were frequently cited as important drivers of diversion and as factors requiring more systematic integration into national implementation frameworks.

Across submissions, there was strong support for **linking identified implementation gaps more systematically to assistance and capacity-building mechanisms, particularly the Voluntary Trust Fund and related initiatives**. Emphasis was placed on coordinated, regional and multi-country approaches to assistance in order to enhance sustainability, avoid duplication and promote peer learning. Respondents also underscored the complementary role of regional and sub-regional organizations, international partners and, where appropriate, industry actors in supporting scalable and context-appropriate implementation.

Application of Articles 6 and 7

Articles 6 and 7 received the highest level of attention across submissions. Stakeholders emphasized that consistent, transparent and evidence-based application of these provisions is decisive for the Treaty's contribution to preventing diversion, reducing civilian harm and strengthening confidence among States Parties.

A central theme across inputs was the **need to strengthen national risk-assessment systems**. Proposals highlighted the development and refinement of robust methodologies that integrate information from multiple sources, including national intelligence, open-source information, sanctions regimes, UN reporting and regional databases. Stronger documentation and traceability of licensing decisions were viewed as essential both for internal accountability and for enabling learning over time. Several submissions also proposed voluntary transparency measures, such as the sharing of aggregated numerical data on licence applications, authorizations, denials and reviews conducted under Article 7(7), as a means of strengthening confidence without disclosing sensitive information.

Dynamic risk monitoring featured prominently in discussions. Respondents emphasized the importance of mechanisms to review, suspend or revoke authorizations when new credible information emerges, in line with Article 7(7). Post-authorization monitoring, mitigation measures and follow-up were highlighted as particularly relevant in complex or rapidly evolving contexts, including situations of armed conflict or political instability.

Emerging and cross-cutting risks were repeatedly identified, including new technologies, corruption, organized crime and the potential misuse of conventional arms in facilitating gender-based violence and other serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law. In this context, **many stakeholders encouraged stronger and more systematic integration of Article 7(4)**, including through cooperation with ATT Gender Focal Points, linkages with Women, Peace and Security frameworks, and the development of indicative GBV risk-assessment approaches grounded in context-specific criteria and available evidence.

Practitioner-level exchanges were widely supported as a means of strengthening consistency, confidence and mutual understanding in the application of Articles 6 and 7. Proposals included voluntary sharing of methodologies, scenario-based discussions, non-attributed case studies and exchanges on mitigation measures and post-authorization practices. At the same time, respondents underscored that such approaches require trust, consensus and appropriate safeguards among participating States.

Universalization

Universalization is viewed as a key strategic area for the ATT, although submissions emphasized that accession represents only one dimension of progress alongside sustained political engagement, regional socialization of Treaty norms and early alignment with the Treaty's object and purpose.

Most respondents encouraged the Strategy to build on the existing workplan of the Working Group on Treaty Universalization, ensuring continuity and avoiding duplication. Greater emphasis was placed on regionally tailored approaches, including expanded in-person engagement in priority regions, virtual consultations scheduled in regionally accessible time zones, and strengthened cooperation with sub-regional and regional organizations. Civil society actors, regional champions and established diplomatic fora were also highlighted as important channels for addressing misconceptions and demonstrating the Treaty's relevance to security, development and transparency objectives.

Submissions diverged regarding the **desirability of numerical accession targets**. While some respondents supported aspirational benchmarks, others favored qualitative indicators of engagement, such as participation in ATT meetings or structured dialogue with non-States Parties. Across inputs, there was broad agreement that universalization is a long-term process closely linked to implementation support, and that a lifecycle approach, from signature through accession to full internalization, can serve as both a confidence-building measure and a practical incentive for joining the Treaty.

Transparency

Transparency under Article 13 was widely described as a foundational pillar of the Treaty's accountability framework and an enabling condition for progress across other thematic areas. Respondents emphasized that reporting should not be viewed solely as a compliance exercise, but also as a tool supporting informed risk assessment, diversion prevention, international cooperation and assistance.

A strong area of convergence concerned **the importance of establishing clearer baselines for reporting quality and timeliness**. Proposals included continued monitoring of reporting rates, improvements in data quality and disaggregation, and expanded use of digital reporting tools.

Civil society and research institutions emphasized the analytical value of public reporting and advocated for greater accessibility, comparability and usability of ATT data, including through complementary analyses and shadow reporting. Digitalization and interoperability with other instruments, such as the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, were repeatedly highlighted as priorities for reducing reporting burdens while enhancing analytical value.

Several submissions also emphasized the importance of **continued practical support to address reporting capacity constraints**. These include reporting workshops, e-learning tools, designation of informal reporting champions to share good practices and support peer learning, and the possible establishment of a **reporting helpdesk function**.

Infrastructure and Resources

Submissions underscored the importance of ensuring that the Treaty's institutional architecture and resource base remain fit for purpose in order to support strategy implementation. Respondents emphasized the need to align strategic ambition with available financial and Secretariat capacity, to avoid duplication and to strengthen coordination across Treaty bodies.

Several inputs highlighted the importance of enhancing participation by capital-based technical experts, including licensing, customs and enforcement officials, through targeted use of the Sponsorship Programme, regional exchanges and other practical measures. Financial sustainability emerged as a critical concern, with calls for predictable resources, attention to arrears and careful consideration of any budgetary implications associated with strategy implementation.

International Cooperation

There was broad convergence that **international cooperation under the ATT framework should evolve from ad hoc exchanges toward more structured and operationally connected processes**. Respondents emphasized cooperation on diversion prevention, including information-sharing, early warning and practitioner-level engagement.

Strengthening the regional dimension of cooperation was repeatedly highlighted, including through regional meetings, joint capacity-building activities and partnerships with regional organizations and United Nations entities. Some submissions also suggested the development of practical indicators to assess the effectiveness of cooperation, while maintaining the voluntary and cooperative nature of the Treaty framework.

International Assistance

International assistance under Article 16 was widely viewed as a central pillar of effective implementation. Respondents emphasized the importance of demand-driven, coordinated and results-oriented assistance, linked to clearly identified implementation gaps.

Proposals highlighted the Secretariat's role as a coordination hub, including through engagement with donors, regional organizations and implementing partners. With respect to the Voluntary Trust Fund, submissions encouraged consideration of measures to enhance accessibility, procedural efficiency and sustainability, including greater flexibility and, where feasible, multi-year approaches, while remaining mindful of resource implications.

Gender

Stakeholders broadly agreed that gender considerations should be systematically integrated across all ATT processes, moving beyond symbolic representation toward substantive mainstreaming. Proposals emphasized embedding gender perspectives across implementation, including Articles 6 and 7, transparency, cooperation and assistance. Several

proposals emphasized strengthening the mandate and visibility of the ATT Gender Focal Points, including through regular coordination meetings, clear terms of reference, dedicated agenda space at the CSPs and defined priority actions. Strengthening existing mechanisms was also highlighted as a means to support more systematic integration of gender considerations.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES, KNOWLEDGE GAPS AND BASELINE CHALLENGES

Stakeholders emphasized that the Strategy should function both as a forward-looking framework and as a stock-taking exercise, addressing existing knowledge gaps and baseline challenges to ensure realistic, evidence-based impact. Submissions highlighted the importance of reinforcing synergies with related international and regional frameworks, responding to emerging risks, and promoting inclusive participation, while recognizing persistent structural, capacity and financial constraints.

Overall, respondents stressed the need for a balanced approach that consolidates existing mechanisms, strengthens data quality and peer learning, and maintains flexibility to adapt to evolving security dynamics, while clearly linking ATT implementation to the reduction of human suffering.

STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Submissions broadly supported an iterative, consultative and inclusive process for developing the ATT Strategy, consistent with the mandate adopted at CSP11. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of broadening participation beyond Geneva-based missions to include States Parties, signatory and observer States, international and regional organizations, civil society and industry, using flexible consultation modalities such as online, regional and hybrid formats to ensure accessibility and enable input from capital-based technical experts.

Many supported a phased approach to strategy development aligned with existing Working Group cycles to avoid duplication. Submissions also situated the Strategy within a challenging geopolitical context, underscoring the need to demonstrate the ATT's continued relevance while remaining firmly anchored in the Treaty's object and purpose, including reducing human suffering, preventing diversion and strengthening responsible arms transfer decision-making.

NEXT STEPS

The inputs received through the Call for Proposals, and subsequently refined and integrated through the online consultations, constitute the starting point for the development of draft elements of the Strategy. This report will be further complemented by an operational matrix synthesizing the proposals received across submissions and consultations. The matrix translates stakeholder inputs into possible actions, indicative timelines, potential lead actors, suggested indicators, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approaches. It is intended as a technical reference tool to support prioritization, sequencing and future drafting. Pending finalization, an illustrative sample of entries from the matrix is included as an annex to this report.

Following feedback from stakeholders during the Informal Preparatory Meeting, and any further consultations that States Parties may consider useful ahead of CSP12, a report presenting draft elements of the Strategy will be submitted for consideration at CSP12. These will set out the overall structure and thematic areas covered by the Strategy. Further consultations will then

continue in the lead-up to CSP13, where the draft Strategy is expected to be considered by States Parties. These consultations will provide opportunities to further refine the strategic framework, review operational priorities, and clarify possible indicators and implementation modalities.

To ensure continuity and ownership, stakeholders may wish to reflect on the drafting and coordination arrangements for this next phase in the strategy development process, for further consideration by CSP12. In this exercise, stakeholders could draw on relevant arrangements from other multilateral processes.

ANNEX I – ILLUSTRATIVE OPERATIONAL MEASURES IDENTIFIED THROUGH CONSULTATIONS

The table below provides a limited illustrative sample of options emerging from stakeholder submissions. It is presented for reference only and without prejudice to future decisions by States Parties regarding priorities, sequencing or resource implications.

STRATEGIC AREA	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PRIORITY ACTION	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY	INDICATORS
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION	National implementation is underpinned by formal inter-agency coordination mechanisms, enabling coherent transfer controls, diversion prevention, monitoring, and reporting.	States Parties should strengthen national implementation arrangements by clarifying roles and responsibilities among licensing, customs, law-enforcement, defence, and foreign affairs authorities, and by establishing permanent interagency coordination mechanisms / standard operating procedures (SOPs) which could streamline processes to collect and share information on matters related to the implementation of the Treaty.	Annual	WGETI	Number and percentage of States with a formally established inter-agency coordination mechanism relevant to the ATT.
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION	To support States Parties that do not yet have fully-functioning ATT-compliant national control systems in (i)	Assist States Parties as required to understand the status of their existing national control system as compared to their ATT obligations, and then	Annual	WGETI	States Parties are clearly demonstrating their awareness of where they have compliance gaps and clearly articulating their

	establishing all necessary laws, regulations, control lists, systems and processes, and then (ii) ensuring that those laws, regulations, lists, systems and processes are fully operational and effective.	to identify and prioritise the measures to be taken to build an ATT-compliant national system.			requirements for assistance, including through initial reports.
NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION	Closing regulatory gaps in brokering, transit and trans-shipment controls	Mapping exercise on regulatory coverage to establish a baseline of how States regulate brokering and transit/trans-shipment. Develop model, non-prescriptive regulatory approaches as examples. Promote capacity building for enforcement authorities (link with international cooperation and assistance) on detecting illicit brokering and transit misuse. Promote inter-agency coordination.	Biennial Five years	WGETI, CSP, Secretariat	Broader adoption of legal and administrative controls over brokering and transit/trans-shipment activities, thereby reducing regulatory gaps. Improved enforcement readiness, including clearer mandates and authorities, coordination mechanisms and technical capacity. Increased application of ATT guidance into national control systems, leading to greater alignment of national approaches
ARTICLES 6 & 7 / RISK ASSESSMENT	Ensure that Articles 6 and 7 are applied in a consistent, rigorous and	Support targeted capacity-building for licensing officials, including	Annual Five years	WGETI	Number of States Parties using updated Article 6/7

	transparent manner that prevents transfers where there is knowledge of war crimes and other violations, and where there is an overriding risk of serious violations of international humanitarian or human rights law, including civilian casualties and gender-based violence.	scenario-based training and use of civilian-harm data and open-source information			guidance and reporting doing so. Frequency and quality of reporting on denials, mitigation measures and harm-reduction considerations in Article 7 assessments.
ARTICLES 6 & 7 / RISK ASSESSMENT	Strengthen the practical application of Articles 6 and 7 through structured learning, peer exchange and continuous improvement, while avoiding compliance-style review, country rankings, or scrutiny of individual export decisions	Create a standing WGETI sub-stream on Articles 6 & 7 application, focused exclusively on practical implementation. Dedicate recurring agenda time to practical, structured exchanges on operational challenges.	Biennial Five years	WGETI, CSP, Secretariat	Increased participation in structured Articles 6 & 7 exchanges under WGETI, including engagement of technical experts from capitals. Evidence of documented and structured risk-assessment processes across States Parties, as reflected in voluntary information sharing and guidance uptake.
ARTICLES 6 & 7 / RISK ASSESSMENT	Enhance collaboration and knowledge-sharing within WGETI, DIF and among States Parties to improve	Enhance collaborative learning within WGETI through sharing of best practices, case studies, and lessons	Biennial	WGETI	Participation in capacity-building and WGETI knowledge-sharing activities.

	<p>practical implementation and ensure transparency and accountability in export authorizations.</p>	<p>learned on application of Articles 6 & 7, including Article 7(4) on risk mitigation measures.</p> <p>Capacity-building and training for officials on risk assessment methodologies, diversion mitigation, and application of prohibitions.</p> <p>Promote use of existing tools, such as the Voluntary Guide and WGETI guidance, to improve practical implementation and facilitate knowledge exchange.</p>			<p>Documented adoption of best practices from collaborative learning mechanisms.</p>
<p>TRANSPARENCY & REPORTING</p>	<p>At least 80% of States Parties report to the ATT each calendar year on international arms transfers.</p>	<p>All States Parties should identify and take appropriate steps to report their international arms transfers to the ATT on time and in accordance with relevant articles.</p> <p>WGTR and the ATT Secretariat review and modernize the ATT reporting template, accounting for States Parties concerns on reporting fatigue, further aligning reporting</p>	<p>Annual Mid-term Five years</p>	<p>WGTR, CSP, Secretariat, VTF</p>	<p>Percentage of annual reports received by the 31st May deadline and by the CSP.</p> <p>Percentage of publicly available annual reports.</p>

		requirements with transparency mechanisms such as UNROCA.			
TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING	Improve numbers of ATT reporting and the quality of the reports.	On initial reporting, more information on the practice of updating initial reports (how to do it), and on the value of initial reporting as a baseline for activities and ways to measure progresses (for instance, providing the example of some States that might have identified a gap through their initial report, have had a successful VTF project to overcome that gap, and maybe have updated the initial report accordingly).	Annual Five Years	WGTR, Secretariat, CSOs	<p>Number and percentage of due initial reports publicly available.</p> <p>Number and percentage of due initial reports submitted on time (within one year).</p> <p>Number and percentage of initial reports that have been updated.</p> <p>Trends overtime in initial reporting.</p>
DIVERSION PREVENTION	Enhancing measures to prevent and address diversion, through cooperation and promoting effective information exchange.	<p>Strengthen the use of the DIEF, and make the information provided more actionable</p> <p>Develop practical diversion risk indicators (common diversion risk factors checklist)</p> <p>Promote end-use and post-shipment controls where feasible.</p>	Biennial Five Years	WGETI, CSP, Secretariat	<p>Enhanced capacity to identify, assess and mitigate diversion risks across the transfer lifecycle.</p> <p>More regular cooperation and information exchange on diversion risks and patterns, including through the use of existing ATT mechanisms (eg, DIEF).</p>

					Existence and quality of system for the integration of diversion-related lessons learned into national procedures and guidance.
DIVERSION PREVENTION	-	Explore the option of more regionally-focused meetings of the Diversion Information Exchange Forum (DIEF), which could help bring experts together more regularly, with reporting back to CSPs where relevant, practicable, and not restricted by information-security concerns. This could include focusing on regional diversion patterns of activity and emphasize trend-based reporting.	-	-	-
UNIVERSALIZATION	ATT's membership covers at least 70% of top 50 arms exporters and 60% of top 50 arms importers.	WGTU and ATT Secretariat create tailored communications/messaging for priority regions (such as Asia Pacific and East Africa) and for specific government entities involved in the accession of the ATT, with specific attention	Annual Mid-term Five years	WGTU, Presidency, Secretariat, Regional champions	Number of new accessions. Number of (existing) signatories that ratify.

		paid towards regional concerns.			
UNIVERSALIZATION	ATT universalization efforts are focused on States that have demonstrated inclination and willingness to join the Treaty but face identifiable legal, institutional, or political constraints, enabling more targeted and effective engagement over the strategy cycle.	Donors, through the VTF and complementary assistance mechanisms, should support interested States by funding or supporting assessments of obstacles to accession, national legal and institutional self-assessments, gap analyses, and the development of national roadmaps or strategies toward ratification or accession, including updated guidance and outreach materials.	Annual	WGTU	Number of States identified as priority universalisation candidates that are engaged through targeted outreach activities. Number of national roadmaps or action plans developed toward ratification or accession.
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	Ensure that international assistance is relevant, accessible, and adapted to national needs and priorities, strengthening real capacities for the implementation of the Treaty.	Systematically use information from ATT reports, national diagnostics, exchanges in the Working Groups and, when possible, the ATT assistance database, to link specific needs with support offers.	Annual	CSP, VTF, Secretariat, Gender Focal Points	Number of assistance projects aligned with national or regional diagnoses.
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	Coordinated assistance provided to current and potential States Parties through the ATT contributes to the delivery	ATT Secretariat and VTF Chair undertake review of the VTF, including impact of VTF projects, engagement with States Parties and non-	Annual Mid-Term Five Years	VTF Selection Committee, Secretariat	% of projects demonstrating improvement in state implementation of ATT obligations, as well as

	of other strategy objectives.	<p>States Parties and processes.</p> <p>VTF Selection Committee ensure decision making aligns with delivery of strategy objectives.</p> <p>VTF Selection Committee actively encourages bids from non-States Parties for the purposes of accession.</p>			<p>improved accession rates.</p> <p>% of approved projects explicitly linked to agreed strategic priorities.</p>
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES	The Secretariat and the Conferences benefit from sustainable funding to operate.	Develop incentives for countries to pay their annual contributions and arrears.	Five years	Management Committee, Secretariat	States have paid their annual contributions. States have duly paid their arrears.
INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES	-	Reorient the ATT on a sustainable financial footing, including by ensuring payment of assessed contributions on time and in full. For states that have never paid or are significantly in arrears, work on a case-by-case basis to facilitate payments, including through payment plans in line with ATT financial regulations.	-	-	-
GENDER	Ensure the systematic and visible integration of gender perspectives into the formal processes of	Systematically integrate gender-related issues into the formal ATT spaces, including plenary sessions,	Annual	All	Number of formal meetings (WGs, PrepCom, CSP) that include gender-related agenda items.

	the ATT, including plenary sessions, Working Groups, and the CSP, avoiding the confinement of these discussions to side events	and establish regular reporting opportunities for Gender Focal Points during Working Group meetings, the Preparatory Meeting, and the CSP, avoiding the confinement of these discussions to side events.			Number of official reports or interventions by GFPs within ATT processes.
GENDER	Strengthened national control system practices, including secure storage, accurate record keeping and effective diversion prevention measures, can contribute to safer and more predictable security environments that reduce gendered risks, including those relevant to GBV.	Encourage the development and use of gender responsive approaches that help identify how weakened control system practices may exacerbate broader insecurity, including conditions associated with elevated S/GBV risks, and highlight how improved accountability, transparency and physical security can contribute to the WPS agenda's prevention and protection pillars.	Five Years	WGETI, CSP	Greater recognition by States Parties and Working Groups of gendered impacts associated with insecurity, diversion or weak record keeping, including references to these issues in discussions or voluntary reports.